

1 December 1968

COVERT OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Summary of Conclusions

I. Purposes and benefits of covert operations

1. The expertise of the clandestine service is secrecy. Covert operations should be called upon only when something should be done in a secret manner—and only when secrecy is possible. It is up to the President to determine what he wants done and whether it should be done secretly or openly.

2. An important function of a clandestine service is to maintain private liaison with important and potentially important people in other countries.

3. Covert operations permit forms of conflict which avoid open hostilities. This can be especially important in near-war situations.

4. Clandestine operations allow the Administration to support activities in one country without having the next country demand "equal treatment." A foreign leader—government, labor, political—may need help desperately but be unable to accept it openly because of internal political repercussions.

5. Covert operations permit the Government to act quickly, bypassing domestic US political, bureaucratic, and budgetary controls.

II. Inherent limitations of covert operations

1. Covert operations can rarely achieve an important objective alone. At best, a successful covert operation can win time, forestall a coup, or otherwise create favorable conditions which will make it possible to use overt means to finally achieve an important objective.

2. Covert operations are best suited to tactical situations where success will bring an immediate short-term gain.

3. Large operations cannot be kept secret. Some things simply cannot be done truly secretly because of their size, duration, and impact.

4. In a bi-polar world, all-out covert operations could often be justified on the ground that they were like military measures designed to help our side at the expense of their side. In the complicated political world of today it is far more difficult to know who is on whose side, for there are no clear-cut or permanent sides.

III. Risks and costs of engaging in covert operations

1. In a war or near-war situation, much greater risks of exposure can be justified not only because of greater need for the activity but also because the penalties for exposure are far less than in a period of detente.

2. An individual, a political party, or a government in office may be seriously injured or destroyed by exposure of covert assistance from CIA. The more democratic the country or the more open its politics, the greater the possibility of damage.

3. On balance, exposure of clandestine operations costs the United States in terms of world opinion. To some, exposure demonstrates the disregard of the United States for national rights and human rights; to others it demonstrates only our impotence and our ineptness in getting caught. To still others it can expose secret US support for one of their political or national enemies.

4. The impression of many Americans, especially in the intellectual community and among the youth, that the United States is engaging in "dirty tricks" tends to alienate them from their government. Disclosures in this atmosphere have created opportunities for the "New Left" to affect a much wider spectrum of political opinion than otherwise would have been the case.

5. The United States has been in the forefront of those nations concerned with expanding the role of law in international affairs. Our credibility and our effectiveness in this role is necessarily damaged to the extent that it becomes known that we are secretly intervening in what may be (or appear to be) the internal affairs of other nations.

IV. Changes within CIA in the conduct of covert operations

1. The CIA does not need additional supervisory control but rather needs strict standards to be applied internally.

2. CIA can make an important contribution to counterinsurgency operations both before armed action begins and after. Its particular capabilities for developing local police intelligence capabilities for counterintelligence and for skilled interrogation need to be used more effectively by the government.

3. Throughout the CIA's covert activities much greater attention must be paid to clandestinity. The Agency has often tolerated risks of disclosure which were far too high.

4. CIA internal control mechanisms should clearly distinguish between operations which must remain truly secret and operations that provide only nominal disclaimability. The latter are useful only when the objective is to avoid provoking an adversary by confronting him with the public knowledge of our activities.

5. CIA should concentrate on doing the special clandestine things that it is expected to be especially competent in accomplishing. Where, for sufficient political reasons, the government decides to support airlines, newspapers, publishing houses or radio stations, the CIA role should be limited to the secure transmission of funds, intelligence and possibly guidance or control.

6. It is our impression that CIA has become much too ingrown over the years. Nearly all of the senior people have been in the organization on the order of 20 years. Because of the special security restrictions surrounding CIA, and because it is concerned exclusively with foreign activities, there is an unusually great pressure to isolation and inwardness.

V. Organizational changes that have been proposed from time to time

1. Covert operations should be carried out by the same agency which handles clandestine intelligence collection. It is often suggested that the clandestine intelligence service should be separated from that service which engages in clandestine operations. We are firmly convinced this would be a mistake.

2. The collection of technical intelligence, involving large radio monitoring activities and use of overhead reconnaissance, has become the most important source of intelligence about unfriendly nations. This activity is today conducted both by the Defense Department and CIA although it is coordinated within the DOD. The arguments for consolidation of this activity center upon the tremendous cost and the possibilities of wasteful duplication rather than on operational security. We believe that the President should review the findings of the Eaton Committee and then consider whether or not you wish to appoint a committee to review this activity during your first year.

3. A third organizational issue is whether to separate the clandestine service from the intelligence analysis and estimating activity of CIA. Most of us believe that this would be a mistake.

1 December 1968

Memorandum for the President-Elect

SUBJECT: Covert Operations of the United States Government

During the past 8 years covert activity has come under increased public scrutiny and criticism. In part this has been the result of ill-conceived or poorly executed operations that "surfaced" dramatically, and in part the result of significant political changes within the United States and abroad. The world of the fifties has changed. Covert activities that were acceptable in the bi-polar, cold-war context now receive more open and wide-spread public criticism.

At the same time the demand for secret intelligence by the intelligence-defense community has been increasing, and the budgets for these activities have increased dramatically, especially in the field of sophisticated technical collection systems.

A review of the whole scope of the intelligence community's activities is something to which the President should devote himself not only because of its size but also because of the political risks which it creates for the United States and for the President. We do not, however, believe that major organizational changes are a priority task to which attention should be devoted during the first 90 days of your Administration.

Covert operations by which the United States secretly intervenes in the political, informational, economic, or other affairs of a foreign state involve special risks beyond those in normal intelligence or counterintelligence activities. The President should quickly be informed of the critical aspects of on-going covert operations. Because covert operations are not subject to normal bureaucratic and political controls, the President himself, we believe, should familiarize himself with their special benefits and costs and with the problems of locating and controlling these activities within the government. To assist the President in this task, this report presents our conclusions organized under the following headings:

- I. Purposes and benefits of covert operations
- II. Inherent limitations on covert operations
- III. Risks and costs of engaging in covert operations
- IV. Changes within CIA in the conduct of covert operations
- V. Organizational changes affecting covert operations
- VI. Action by the White House

The first three sections deal with benefits, risks, and costs of covert operations. But any observations on these points are inherently qualitative and deal with variables which cannot be weighed in the abstract. Indeed, each of us tends to give different relative weight to each factor depending on his own background and experiences.

I. PURPOSES AND BENEFITS OF COVERT OPERATIONS

1. Covert operations are an instrument; their only legitimate objective is to serve

the foreign policy of the President.

They are not an independent aspect of US foreign policy, but simply one way of furthering that policy. The expertise of the clandestine service is secrecy. Covert operations should be called upon only when something should be done in a secret manner—and only when secrecy is possible. It is up to the President to determine what he wants done and whether it should be done secretly or openly.

A covert capability is like a military capability. Its use is a presidential prerogative. As with the military service, the clandestine service should not be pursuing any projects, much less self-generated ones, except by presidential decision.

2. A significant function of a clandestine service is to maintain, privately, effective liaison with important and potentially important people in other countries.

A world in which issues are decided purely on their merits is unlikely ever to be attained. In most parts of the world, whom we know is likely to be as important as what we say and do.

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3. Covert operations permit forms of conflict which avoid open hostilities; this
can be especially important in near-war situations.

One of the great benefits of covert operations is that in a situation in which large national interests are at stake, the United States can engage in what amounts to a form of small-scale clandestine warfare without the commitment or costs of open conflict. The covert arm can equally serve both constructive purposes and those which frustrate activities opposed to United States interests.

4. At any time there are many legitimate reasons for doing things privately.

There is nothing inherently evil or wrong about privacy. Privacy often permits greater candor and less deference to irrelevant or uninformed political considerations. Yet the United States has very little sense of the "private" in public affairs. Hence, we look to CIA with an excessive sense of promise and an excessive sense of need.

A foreign leader—government, labor, political—may need help desperately but be unable to accept it openly because of internal political repercussions. We may wish to

support activities in one country without having the next country demand "equal treatment." A foreign government may be unable to accept overt assistance because of the danger of a reaction from another state.

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and constructive international activities may also need help but cannot accept overt US support without jeopardizing their position.

When our activities are injuring a party rather than helping him it may be equally important that they be private from third parties. For a long period of time the U-2 flights over the USSR were known to the USSR, but each of us thought it was to our interest to have the activity kept private from other countries and from domestic publics.

5. Covert operations permit the Government to act quickly, bypassing domestic US political, bureaucratic, and budgetary controls.

While these results may be double edged, there are some circumstances where the need for quick action may justify using secrecy for no purpose other than to bypass overly slow bureaucratic channels.

II. INHERENT LIMITATIONS ON COVERT OPERATIONS

1. Covert operations can rarely achieve an important objective alone. They are best suited to tactical situations where success will bring an immediate short-term gain. They are not a substitute for diplomacy, for economic programs or for military effort. At best, a successful covert operation can win time, forestall a coup, or otherwise

create favorable conditions which will make it possible to use overt means to finally achieve an important objective. In the case of Guatemala, for example, we understand that CIA explicitly stated that the overthrow of Arbenz could only buy time, and that the creation of a successful, stable noncommunist government could only be accomplished by overt programs which would follow.

There is no point in CIA initiating an operation if the AID budget, for example, is inadequate to support successful follow-through.

2. Large operations cannot be kept secret.

Some things simply cannot be done truly secretly because of their size, duration, and impact. The Bay of Pigs, even if it had succeeded, could not possibly have been done in a way that would have hidden the American hand, simply because no other power in the Western Hemisphere had the capability to support such an operation.

3. The further we are from a war-like or cold-war situation, the greater the difficulty in knowing who should be helped and who opposed, secretly or otherwise.

In a bi-polar world, covert operations could often be justified on the ground that they were like military measures designed to help our side at the expense of their side. In the complicated political world of today it is far more difficult to know who is on whose side, for there are no clear-cut or permanent sides, and we run a high risk of doing harm rather than good. We live in a world where there are cross-cutting conflicts, where on one issue we have one set of allies and friends and on other issues different sets of friends, and where there is no all-out enemy on all issues. To the extent that

we act as though the world were divided into two camps—"friends" and "enemies"—we may alienate potential friends and neutrals and embrace allies of doubtful long-term value. Covert operations thus must be judged more carefully and their impact assessed more rigorously than was the case in the early fifties.

4. The administration should recognize that because of the non-routine and non-repetitive nature of its tasks, CIA more than most operating agencies will tend to overestimate its capability to accomplish objectives and to overestimate its ability to maintain security.

III. RISKS AND COSTS OF ENGAGING IN COVERT OPERATIONS

Covert operations carry with them two types of costs: most costs are associated with the risk of exposure; some costs are associated with the activity even if there is no exposure.

In a war or near-war situation, much greater risks of exposure can be justified not only because of greater need for the activity but also because the penalties for exposure are far less than in a period of detente. One of the principal reasons CIA continued many operations , 25X1C until they were blown was that a part of CIA failed to recognize that the risks and penalties of exposure had increased greatly since the operations were started. They were started in a period of intense cold war which justified the risks of exposure and which meant that the costs of exposure were not very great. In intervening years, the

world shifted in its attitudes toward detente which increased both the risk of exposure and the damage should exposure take place.

There are several types of costs to be considered:

1. Costs in the country where the operation is conducted

Some adversaries may be provoked into stronger opposition to us by discovery of covert operations run against them. However, against an already hostile opponent many types of operations are expected, and we receive as good as we give. Here the costs of exposure will often be only the loss of an important intelligence asset or the exploitation of the exposure in, say, Soviet or Chinese propaganda.

In contrast, a government which we are trying to convert from an opponent into a friend or at least a neutral, or a government with which we are operating on fairly good terms may be quite upset to discover that we have been secretly tampering with what goes on in its country.

An individual, a political party, or a government in office may be seriously injured or destroyed by exposure of covert assistance from CIA. The more democratic the country or the more open its politics, the greater the possibility of damage.

Even without exposure, financial support often weakens those we are trying to help. Just as a rich uncle is likely to hurt a young man more than he helps him by putting him on a large allowance, CIA support to a foreign political movement can make it fat and lazy and less able to earn the local support it needs for long-term success.

2. Costs in third countries

Exposure of a clandestine US operation may convince some in the world that the United States is powerful and tough. By and large, however, exposure costs the United States in terms of world opinion. To some, exposure demonstrates the disregard of the United States for national rights and human rights; to others it demonstrates only our impotence and our ineptness in getting caught. To still others it can expose a secret US support for one of their political or national enemies. In the eyes of many we will have reduced our moral standards to those whom we condemn; we may convince the world that we are really no different and no better than those we criticize.

3. Costs in the United States

These costs are of three kinds:

a. The impression of many Americans that the United States is engaging in "dirty tricks" tends to alienate them from their government. This is especially true of the intellectual community and the youth. Disclosures in this atmosphere have created opportunities for the "New Left" to affect a much wider spectrum of political opinion than otherwise would have been the case.

b. The above has a specific cost: enlisting the cooperation of the academic community has become much more difficult. Yet, over the long term, such cooperation is essential if the quality of intelligence research and analysis is to remain first rate.

c. The very by-passing of some of the checks and balances of our political procedures which makes covert operations convenient tends, over the long term, to weaken

those procedures. There is a cost to letting Congressmen indulge in the luxury of approving some things in private which they are reluctant to approve in public.

4. Damage to the international system

To an ever greater extent, American security as well as the avoidance of international anarchy will depend upon increasing respect by governments for the legitimate interests of other governments and for the developing rules of international behavior. For more than 20 years the United States has been in the forefront of those nations concerned with expanding the role of law in international affairs. Our credibility and our effectiveness in this role are necessarily damaged to the extent that it becomes known that we are secretly intervening in what may be (or appear to be) the internal affairs of other nations. The character of such secret intervention makes it difficult for the United States to justify it and reconcile it with the general principles of international behavior for which we stand.

For the United States to respect international law and the reasonable laws of other countries will not of itself be enough to produce comparable conduct by other governments. But so long as we violate the rules we would like to see respected we cannot expect others to respect them. We have a very real interest in promoting the international acceptance of rule by law, hence we have a special incentive to reduce to a minimum the occasions when we disrupt it with clandestine activities which violate the rules which we think all governments ought to respect.

IV. CHANGES WITHIN CIA IN THE CONDUCT OF COVERT OPERATIONS

1. The CIA does not need additional supervisory control but rather needs strict standards to be applied internally. Notwithstanding the emphasis upon negative controls, CIA also requires stimulation, inspiration, and guidance as to its foreign policy contributions.

Superimposing additional committees or more Congressional supervision on top of the CIA is unlikely to do any good and might do some positive harm. On the other hand internal institutional arrangements are needed to assure:

- a. High standards of professional clandestinity
- b. Adequate consideration of overt alternatives to proposed projects
- c. Adequate restraints on self-generated and self-perpetuating projects
- d. Full consideration at the outset of a project of means to terminate the activity when objectives are realized, when the function can be handled by overt public or private agencies, or when the risks begin to become unacceptably high
- e. Realistic evaluation at the outset of the risks involved and of "disaster" plans in the event of disclosure

The focus for a rigorous technical design review of all proposed operations should be within CIA at the level of the Deputy Director for covert operations (DDP).

Such an examination should include:

- (1) Technical cost of the project in money, manpower, and critical resources
- (2) The chance of success, of failure, and of an indecisive outcome
- (3) The chance of disclosure
 - (a) In the short run
 - (b) In the long run
 - (c) How these chances can be reduced and the consequential effects on operational efficiency
- (4) Costs to the covert apparatus if there is disclosure and means of reducing these costs

2. CIA can make an important contribution to counterinsurgency operations both before armed action begins and after. Its particular capabilities need to be emphasized and used more effectively by the government.

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3. Throughout the CIA's covert activities much greater attention must be paid to clandestinity.

The CIA has in the past often engaged in projects which it could not expect to remain secret. In some cases, like the Berlin Tunnel, this has been justified, but the Agency has often tolerated risks of disclosure which were far too high. In some cases just plain sloppy work has greatly increased those risks. The passing of CIA funds to the National Student Association and to the many other organizations was so badly set

up that when one disclosure was made an entire string of cover foundations came apart like a run in a stocking.

The major costs of covert activities occur only when those activities are disclosed. Further, one disclosure often contaminates many innocent activities by creating suspicions about them. The President has a right to expect that the CIA will generally recommend against projects which have any appreciable risk of disclosure and will do a far better job keeping secret those activities in which it is instructed to engage.

However, since these disastrous disclosures, there is every reason to expect that CIA has paid very serious attention to improving its operations and to correcting weaknesses that could lead to further disclosures.

4. CIA internal control mechanisms should clearly distinguish between operations which must remain truly secret and operations that provide only nominal disclaimability. The latter should be employed only when the objective is to avoid provoking an adversary by confronting him with the public knowledge of our activities. Often a government can live with the secret knowledge of our activities but cannot accept public disclosure (the Russians knew for 5 years of the U-2 overflights, but until they could shoot one down, they preferred to say nothing and to raise no political issue).

In the past this distinction between these two activities has tended to be blurred. Truly secret operations require a very, very high probability that there will be no disclosure. In calculating that probability it should be borne in mind that errors will

occur. Since even a very high probability leaves a significant risk of disclosure, back-up plans are essential.

5. CIA should concentrate on doing the special clandestine things that it is expected to be especially competent in accomplishing. It should not engage in operating airlines or running newspapers, publishing houses or radio stations. Where, for sufficient political reasons, the government decides to support such activities,

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6. It is our impression that CIA has become much too ingrown over the years. Nearly all of the senior people have been in the organization on the order of 20 years. Because of the special security restrictions surrounding CIA, and because it is concerned exclusively with foreign activities, there also is a strong tendency toward isolation and inwardness which is not as great in overt organizations. There is a consequent tendency toward excessive conformity and a lack of innovativeness and perspective which could be stimulated by greater contact with outside groups.

A clandestine service needs people with a variety of backgrounds. There should be continuing middle-level recruiting from both the private and government sectors and

from among the group of "in and outers," with more lateral movement both "in" and "out." We believe that only a small percent of people should stay with the Agency more than 20 years and that perhaps half should be there less than 10 years.

At the same time there should be longer tours of foreign duty for key case officers than is the case in the Foreign Service, since continuity and expertise are especially valuable for case officers overseas. Close personal knowledge of people and organizations require high language proficiency and years of residence. This valuable investment should not be wasted by rotating a key man just when he is beginning to develop a real depth of understanding.

7. The application of rigid standards of secrecy for covert operations will tend to reduce substantially the number and scope of covert operations run by CIA. This in turn will reduce the risks of exposure and lessen the political problems of the President in his relations with segments of the public and the Congress as well as with foreign governments.

V. ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES AFFECTING COVERT OPERATIONS

1. Covert operations should be carried out by the same agency which handles clandestine intelligence collection. It is often suggested that the clandestine intelligence service should be separated from that service which engages in clandestine operations. We are firmly convinced this would be a mistake. The argument made for separation of the two activities is that an operational organization that collects intelligence as well will tend to bias its intelligence to support and justify the operational programs

to which it is committed (e.g., Bay of Pigs). This is a real danger. But safeguards can be established within a single organization. The arguments against separation are more fundamental and outweigh the arguments for separation. First, most covert operations also yield substantial intelligence, especially in political matters. Second, the support to foreign individuals and groups given as a part of covert operations also increases the capability of the recipients to produce intelligence and the motivation to provide it to us. Finally, the disadvantages of having two national clandestine services separately existing and functioning in the same country have been demonstrated time and again to be overwhelming. It appears, for example, that the dangers of enemy penetration of a clandestine service are greatly increased if there is more than one service.

2. The collection of technical intelligence, involving large radio monitoring activities and use of overhead reconnaissance has become the most important source of intelligence about unfriendly nations. This activity is today conducted both by the Defense Department and CIA although it is coordinated within the DOD. The arguments for consolidation of this activity center upon the tremendous cost and the possibilities of wasteful duplication rather than on operational security. We believe that you should give consideration to the recent Eaton committee review of this activity. One possible solution that should be considered is to combine all major technical collection programs under a single operating agency similar to the National Security Agency which does cryptographic analysis and which coordinates related collection efforts.

3. A third organizational issue is whether to separate the clandestine service from the intelligence analysis and estimating activity of CIA. Here the arguments for and against are more nearly balanced. A principal argument for separation is that analysts and estimators can derive much of their information from open sources and much of the background for interpretation of events from close-working associations with other institutions such as the universities. These vital associations, which were so strong in the early days of CIA, have now tended to atrophy. In part this has been the result of the increasing (but false) belief in academic communities that anyone connected with CIA must automatically be engaged in covert operations and that this is inconsistent with academic freedom. In part it is also because CIA has increasingly turned inward and has tended to shut itself off from this vital outside connection. Separating covert activities from CIA might help to restore a much closer working relationship between the Agency and the universities and to broaden the base from which highly qualified professionals can be recruited into government service. Furthermore, it is argued that the separation of research, analysis, and estimating from collection would assure a high measure of objectivity in analysis. Yet within CIA, analysis is now under one organization and collection under another so that the potential "conflict of interest" is in large part protected against.

An argument for retaining covert activities within CIA is that an important part of the raw intelligence used is derived from special sources, the security of which must be protected most carefully in isolated areas. Another argument is that the quality

of CIA analytical personnel is high and the turnover has been low, notwithstanding the association of the clandestine activities with the estimating and analysis functions.

An additional argument that has been made against the separation of the clandestine service from CIA is that without the glamour of the clandestine service in the eyes of a key part of the Congress, it would be increasingly difficult to obtain the level of funds needed for the analysis and estimating activities. Further, association with clandestine activities may tend to increase the credibility of CIA within the government and to increase its survivability as an independent agency in the face of encroachments from State and Defense. Perhaps the most important reason is that a source of both intelligence collection and analysis independent from State and Defense is an invaluable source of Presidential information. It helps to preserve Presidential policy options by providing a check on intelligence estimates prepared by major departments to defend their budget requests.

Although the conclusion was not unanimous, the majority of this group favored retention of the clandestine service (DDP) and intelligence directorate (DDI) within the same agency.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION BY THE WHITE HOUSE

1. Even though covert operations do not involve large sums of money and are not normally in the public view unless they go wrong, covert activities are Presidential business. The costs which will be incurred if a given covert activity is exposed are largely political; it is a political judgment as to whether the potential benefit is worth

the political risk. That judgment cannot be left to the professional experts in clandestine activity. On the other hand the exact means for putting some person in the possession of funds or for placing some person in deep cover are the kinds of matters which can properly be left to professionals.

2. The President should give one of his own senior assistants for national security affairs, who has easy and direct access to him, responsibility for watching all covert operations and direct him to ascertain that before any covert operation is approved, all potential overt alternatives have been thoroughly canvassed and found unacceptable.

3. The President should be informed on the order of magnitude and nature of existing operations.

We believe the President should ask to be briefed on the extent of covert capabilities and the extent of the clandestine service. He should also ask the Bureau of Budget to review and present to him in summary form dollar figures indicating the current costs of different aspects of existing intelligence activities, including information gathering, analysis, and counterintelligence operations. These figures will show that electronic and photographic reconnaissance and cryptography are major and very expensive operations and that perhaps four-fifths of the total intelligence budget goes to the Department of Defense. This report does not consider whether these large technical operations should be reduced or increased in scale. In the section of this report dealing with organization we have proposed that the President initiate a study of the

organization of large scale technical intelligence activities. Such a study might also examine the value of intelligence collected by such means in relation to the costs incurred.

The President and his staff should recognize that, with the exception of large technical intelligence programs, normal budgetary controls or controls on the number of personnel are quite inadequate to control covert operations. A covert operation costing only a few tens of thousands, if exposed, could cause an international crisis of major importance.

4. The President-elect should ask the Director of CIA to draft a letter from the President to the DCI which sets forth the scope of activities which the President can expect the CIA to be capable of handling, and to coordinate this draft with the Secretaries of State and Defense as well as the President's assistant for national security matters. If on reviewing the draft, the President wishes to further expand the scope of CIA's activities, he should be sure his revised instructions do not ask CIA to do more than it can handle securely.

5. The President should make certain that his assistant concerned with intelligence remains informed on the current operational rules limiting potentially provocative overflights, surface or submarine incursions at sea and electronic stimulation.

The President should be informed at an early date of the guidelines which are currently being employed to limit U-2, SR-71, and other overflights. He should also be aware of present practices involving naval, electronic surveillance, and overhead²

reconnaissance. In seeking information about defensive radars, or potential defensive responses, US ships such as the Pueblo, for example, can acquire more information if they surprise another country into turning on its secret radars or otherwise reacting to an unexpected situation. There is obviously a delicate line somewhere between creating a crisis on the one hand and passively waiting until information falls into our hands on the other. To limit the risk of Pueblo-like crises, current practices should be reviewed to make sure that the information they are producing justifies the risk the President is running, and that these risks are consistent with foreign policy objectives.

6. Continuous White House attention needs to be given to the development and maintenance of overt alternatives and options to proposed or existing covert operations.

Because a covert activity involves both political costs and the undercutting of normal political controls there is a strong presumption that if an objective can be accomplished overtly, rather than covertly, it should be. Bureaucratic pressures (easy access to money, availability of personnel, avoidance of delays and clearances, etc.) often press toward a covert project. It will take constant White House interest and the development of competing options in other departments and agencies to make sure that the overt course of action in fact gets priority.

Because of continuing budget restrictions for foreign aid, cultural exchanges, and information activities, it is likely that the pressures for use of covert funds will increase rather than decrease, since in the past it has proved easier to get covert funds for these purposes from Congress rather than overt. We believe that this pressure of

expediency should be strongly resisted because it is likely to lead to more future trouble than it is worth. The levels of covert and overt foreign activity should be "in balance" in the sense that there is no purpose in launching covert activities if funding is insufficient to support overt activities needed to consolidate the success.

7. The President should make it very clear to the Director of CIA that he expects him to say "No" when in the Director's judgment a proposed operation cannot be done within an acceptable risk of disclosure. Too often in the past covert operations have been pressed on CIA by other parts of the government in order to avoid bureaucratic problems in accomplishing the same objective overtly. And too often CIA has uncritically accepted the task in an effort to be helpful.

8. The President as one of his early acts should ask the Director of CIA to advise him of any operations currently under way which might conceivably create serious problems. The Bay of Pigs preparations, for example, continued into the Kennedy administration apparently without any clear understanding that it should either be stopped immediately or given full support.

9. The White House should maintain a standard form of "no comment" on clandestine activities, and a directive should be issued to the various departments to do likewise.* Further, this "no comment" policy should be made known publicly before there is a "flap."

*A NSAM or its equivalent should identify those persons responsible for coordination in the event of an embarrassing "leak" and the specific telephone numbers to be called at such times.

The natural tendency to deny charges that are wholly unfounded, and to say "no comment" only to charges which have some truth results in an unfortunate association between the President and clandestine activities. The White House should develop a standard "no comment" paragraph which it issues in response to any question on clandestine activities, no matter how ridiculous the charge.

The indecision, denials and subsequent admissions that surrounded the U-2 incident demonstrate the desirability of a standard noncommittal response from the White House.

10. The new administration will face a specific problem early in the year which has been carried over from the old administration, namely, what to do about the "CIA orphans." As a consequence of the National Student Association and other disclosures, a government committee headed by Nicholas Katzenbach proposed that the government under no circumstances provide future clandestine support to private educational, philanthropic and cultural organizations. Subsequently this was approved by the President who directed that henceforth no such support be provided by CIA. In order to

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incoming administration will immediately be faced with one of four courses of action:

—terminate government support which will mean the loss of an important and effective channel into Eastern Europe

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—propose to Congress that overt funding be provided through some form of national foundation and try to find interim funds until this is accomplished

—modify the policy publicly enunciated by the outgoing administration to permit

25X1C continued covert support to [] and similar activities

25X1C —consolidate [] [] and support it to the extent possible through
25X1C USIA appropriations.

25X1C We believe that it will be impossible to resume covert funding without public
25X1C knowledge, and we recommend that [] be funded overtly either
25X1C through a national foundation supported by government funds or through the USIA. We

25X1C prefer [] a component of USIA but not the VOA. If

25X1C covert funding is resumed we consider it unwise to permit [] to continue to solicit

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25X1C [] their contributions. As to the lesser “orphans” with
25X1C a civilian base, such as the [] every effort should be made to obtain

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11. Although many of the previous recommendations suggest a reduction in the
25X1C scale of covert activities, it is important that the CIA be maintained at a viable level,
25X1C with the capability to expand its scale of activities should circumstances so dictate.
The present covert organization is an invaluable asset that has taken years to create
and should be kept in being even though it is used at less than “capacity” in the period
immediately ahead.

APPENDIX I: PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S STATEMENT ON THE "KATZENBACH
REPORT"

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH 29, 1967

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have received the report from the committee which I appointed on February 15 to review relationships between the Central Intelligence Agency and private American voluntary organizations. This committee consisted of Under Secretary of State Nicholas Katzenbach, as Chairman, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare John Gardner, and CIA Director Richard Helms.

I accept this committee's proposed statement of policy and am directing all agencies of the government to implement it fully.

We will also give serious consideration to the committee's recommendation "that the government should promptly develop and establish a public-private mechanism to provide public funds openly for overseas activities of organizations which are adjudged deserving, in the national interest, of public support." To review concrete ways of

accomplishing this objective, I am requesting Secretary Rusk to serve as chairman of a special committee which will include representatives from the Executive, the Congress, and the private community.

APPENDIX II: EXCERPTS FROM THE "KATZENBACH REPORT"

In summary, the committee offers two basic recommendations:

1. It should be the policy of the United States Government that no federal agency shall provide any covert financial assistance or support, direct or indirect, to any of the nation's educational or private voluntary organizations.
2. The Government should promptly develop and establish a public-private mechanism to provide public funds openly for overseas activities of organizations which are adjudged deserving, in the national interest, of public support.

.....

STATEMENT OF POLICY

No federal agency shall provide any covert financial assistance or support, direct or indirect, to any of the nation's educational or private voluntary organizations. This policy specifically applies to all foreign activities of such organizations and it reaffirms present policy with respect to their domestic activities.

Where such support has been given, it will be terminated as quickly as possible without destroying valuable private organizations before they can seek new means of support. *

We believe that, particularly in the light of recent publicity, establishment of a clear policy of this kind is the only way for the government to carry out two important responsibilities. One is to avoid any implication that governmental assistance, because it is given covertly, is used to affect the policies of private voluntary groups. The second responsibility is to make it plain in all foreign countries that the activities of private American groups abroad are, in fact, private.

The committee has sought carefully to assess the impact of this Statement of Policy on CIA. We have reviewed each relevant program of assistance carried out by the Agency in case-by-case detail. As a result of this scrutiny, the committee is satisfied that application of the Statement of Policy will not unduly handicap the Agency in the exercise of its national security responsibilities. Indeed, it should be noted that, starting well before the appearance of recent publicity, CIA had initiated and pursued efforts to disengage from certain of these activities.

*On the basis of our case-by-case review, we expect that the process of termination can be largely—perhaps entirely—completed by December 31, 1967.

The committee also recommends that the implementation of this policy be supervised by the senior interdepartmental review committee which already passes on proposed CIA activities and which would review and assist in the process of disengagement. * *

* *If the Statement of Policy is to be effective, it must be rigorously enforced. In the judgment of this committee, no programs currently would justify any exception to this policy. At the same time, where the security of the nation may be at stake, it is impossible for this committee to state categorically now that there will never be a contingency in which overriding national security interests may require an exception—nor would it be credible to enunciate a policy which purported to do so.

We therefore recommend that, in the event of such unusual contingencies, the interdepartmental review committee be permitted to make exceptions to the Statement of Policy, but only where overriding national security interests so require; only on a case-by-case basis; only where open sources of support are shown to be unavailable; and only when such exceptions receive the specific approval of the Secretaries of State and Defense. In no event should any future exception be approved which involves any educational, philanthropic, or cultural organization.

2: NEW METHODS OF SUPPORT

While our first recommendation seeks to insure the independence of private voluntary organizations, it does not deal with an underlying problem—how to support the national need for, and the intrinsic worth of, their efforts abroad.

Anyone who has the slightest familiarity with intellectual or youth groups abroad knows that free institutions continue to be under bitter, continuous attack, some of it carefully organized and well-financed, all of it potentially dangerous to this nation.

It is of the greatest importance to our future and to the future of free institutions everywhere that other nations, especially their young people, know and understand American viewpoints. There is no better way to meet this need than through the activity of private American organizations.

The time has surely come for the government to help support such activity in a mature, open manner.

Some progress toward that aim already has been made. In recent years, a number of federal agencies have developed contracts, grants, and other forms of open assistance to private organizations for overseas activities. This assistance, however, does not deal with a major aspect of the problem. A number of organizations cannot, without hampering their effectiveness as independent bodies, accept funds directly from government agencies.

The committee therefore recommends that the Government should promptly develop and establish a public-private mechanism to provide public funds openly for overseas activities of organizations which are adjudged deserving, in the national interest, of public support.

Such a mechanism could take various forms. One promising proposal, advanced by Mr. Eugene Black, calls for a publicly funded but privately administered body patterned on the British Council.

The British Council established in 1934, operates in 80 countries, administering approximately \$30,000,000 annually for reference libraries, exhibitions, scholarships, international conferences, and cultural exchanges. Because 21 of its 30 members are drawn from private life, the Council has maintained a reputation for independence, even though 90 percent of its funds are governmental.

According to the UNESCO Directory of Cultural Relations Services, other nations have developed somewhat similar institutions. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations, for example, is entirely government-financed but operates autonomously. The governing body of the Swedish Institute for Cultural Relations consists of both government and private members. This institute receives 75 percent of its funds from the government and the remainder from private contributions.

The experience of these and other countries helps to demonstrate the desirability of a similar body in the United States, wholly or largely funded by the federal government.

Another approach might be the establishment of a governmental foundation, perhaps with links to the existing Federal Inter-Agency Council on International Education and Cultural Affairs.

Such a public-private body would not be new to the United States. Congress established the Smithsonian Institution, for example, more than a century ago as a private corporation, under the guardianship of Congress, but governed by a mixed public-private Board of Regents.

The committee began a preliminary study of what might be the best method of meeting the present need. It is evident, however, that, because of the great range both of existing government and private philanthropic programs, the refinement of alternatives and selection among them is a task of considerable complexity. Accordingly, we do not believe that this exclusively governmental committee is an appropriate forum for the task and we recommend, instead, the appointment of a larger group, including individuals in private life with extensive experience in this field.

The basic principle, in any event, is clear. Such a new institution would involve government funds. It might well involve government officials. But a premium must be placed on the involvement of private citizens and the exercise of private judgments, for to be effective, it would have to have—and be recognized to have—a high degree of independence.

The prompt creation of such an institution, based on this principle, would fill an important—and never more apparent—national need.

Respectfully,

/s/ John W. Gardner
Secretary of
Health, Education and Welfare

/s/ Richard Helms
Director of
Central Intelligence

/s/ Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Under Secretary of State,
Chairman